



2003 ACTIVITY REPORT

**WASHINGTON STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENT
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT DIVISION**

**Maj. Gen. Timothy J. Lowenberg
Department Director**

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Contacting us

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This report also is posted on EMD's web site at <http://emd.wa.gov/>

WMD/EMD DIRECTORS



Maj. Gen. Timothy J. Lowenberg has served as director of the Washington Military Department and the state's adjutant general since September 1999.



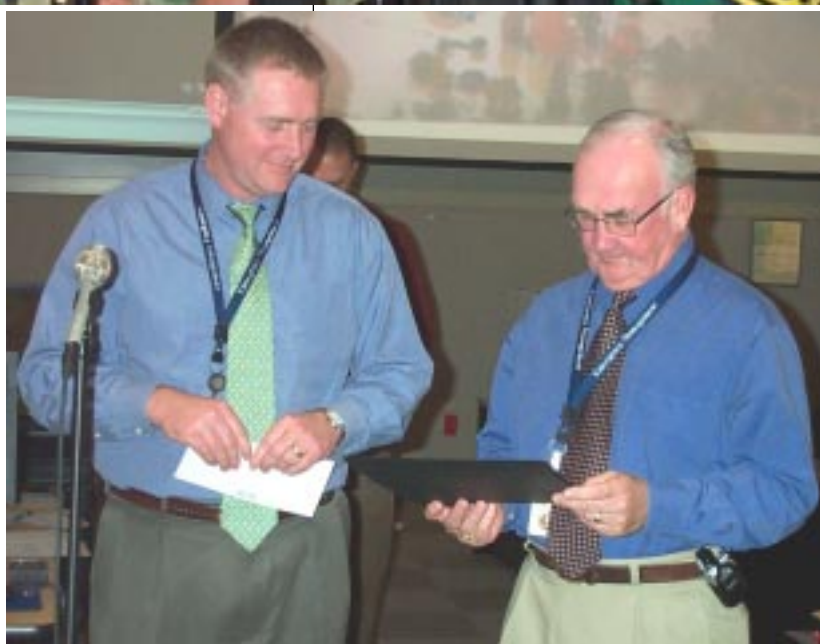
Glen L. Woodbury has been director of the Washington Emergency Management Division of the Washington Military Department since August 1998.

STRATEGIC EMD GOALS

- **Increase involvement of stakeholders, partners and customers in emergency management objectives to ensure maximum coordination of effort.**
- **Establish and utilize risk assessment principles for addressing hazards and prioritizing resources.**
- **Increase communities' mitigation and disaster prevention efforts.**
- **Enhance and facilitate the capability of communities to respond to and recover from disasters.**
- **Improve internal division business processes and critical infrastructures.**
- **Enhance skill level of emergency management professionals and key public officials.**



(Left) A January 2004 press conference with Maj. Gen. Timothy J. Lowenberg (left) and Gov. Gary Locke highlighted one of the major accomplishments for 2003 in the state's homeland security program-- the completion of the Washington Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan. (EMD Photo)



EMD Director Glen Woodbury (left) presents a Washington Military Department Certificate of Achievement Award in November 2003 to Roger Hieb (right), Homeland Security Section manager, for Hieb's work in the May 2003 Top Officials 2 Exercise. (EMD photo)

2003

The Emergency Operations Center operated at an enhanced level 18 times in 2003, including six times to implement the State Fire Resources Mobilization Plan and four times to respond to an increase in the National Homeland Security Advisory System.

EMD's Emergency Operations Officers coordinated 3,250 emergency support incidents or missions. Hazardous material incidents represented more than 53 percent of the missions in 2003.

A federal disaster was declared for 15 Washington counties on Nov. 7 for October 2003 storms and flooding. It was the first federal disaster declared in the state since 2001. Record-setting rainfall on Oct. 20 led to flooding on 10 Washington rivers. The greatest damage occurred in the Skagit River Basin.

Washington was awarded \$61.5 million in new federal counter-terrorism and urban area security grants in November from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The state's first all-hazard alert and warning broadcast system was installed in early July at Ocean Shores. The system will provide National Weather Service information as well as all-hazard warning messages, including tsunami warnings. In late October, the Port of Townsend became the first port in Puget Sound to install an all-hazard alert and warning broadcast system.

Seattle, King County and the state were major players in a congressionally-mandated Top Officials 2 Exercise that was conducted May 12-16 in Seattle and Chicago.

EMD YEAR IN REVIEW

State and federal assistance for the October 2003 storms and flood disaster topped \$4.4 million, including \$2.2 million in grants from the Individuals and Households Program and \$2.1 million in U.S. Small Business Administration loans for homeowners, renters and businesses of all sizes. More than 1,400 registrations for disaster aid were received through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's toll-free registration system.

Washington Emergency Management Division became the national coordinator for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) on Sept. 6. Within two weeks, EMD helped with the dispatch through the EMAC system of more than 150 persons to the mid-Atlantic states to help with the response and recovery from Hurricane Isabel.

The State Fire Services Resources Mobilization Plan was transferred smoothly from EMD to the Washington State Patrol in July under provisions of legislation passed in the 2003 session.

Despite one of the warmest and driest summers ever recorded in Eastern Washington, the state avoided major losses of property and homes during the 2003 fire season. The State Fire Services Resource Mobilization Plan was used six times during the year. The Farewell Peak Fire, which was the year's largest Washington wildfire, burned more than 81,000 acres and cost more than \$37 million to suppress.

During 2003, EMD Emergency Operations Officers coordinated 3,250 emergency support incidents or missions.

Washington conducted its first Amber Alert notification Feb. 4 as part of a search for a 5-year-old girl who was missing in the Kennewick area.

In the summer of 2003, most counties in Washington received wireless Phase I coverage that automatically displayed at Public Safety Answering Points the wireless phone's call back number and the cell tower from which it originated. The coverage was required under a Federal Communications Commission order.

The Nisqually Earthquake disaster recovery program continued into its second year in 2003. Federal, state and local governments obligated \$81 million to 344 public and eligible non-profit agencies and Indian nations to repair public facilities damaged in the earthquake of 2001.

Washington's repatriation plan, which would handle the emergency return of overseas U.S. citizens and dependents, underwent its first functional test in a Feb. 25 exercise at the Criminal Justice Training Center in Burien.

Legislation passed in the 2003 session created a new state Law Enforcement Mobilization Plan in the state's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The Washington State Patrol was directed in the bill to work with the Office of Financial Management and the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs to reimburse jurisdictions that provide personnel and equipment for the law enforcement mobilization.

The State Emergency Operations Center in 2003 was activated 18 times.

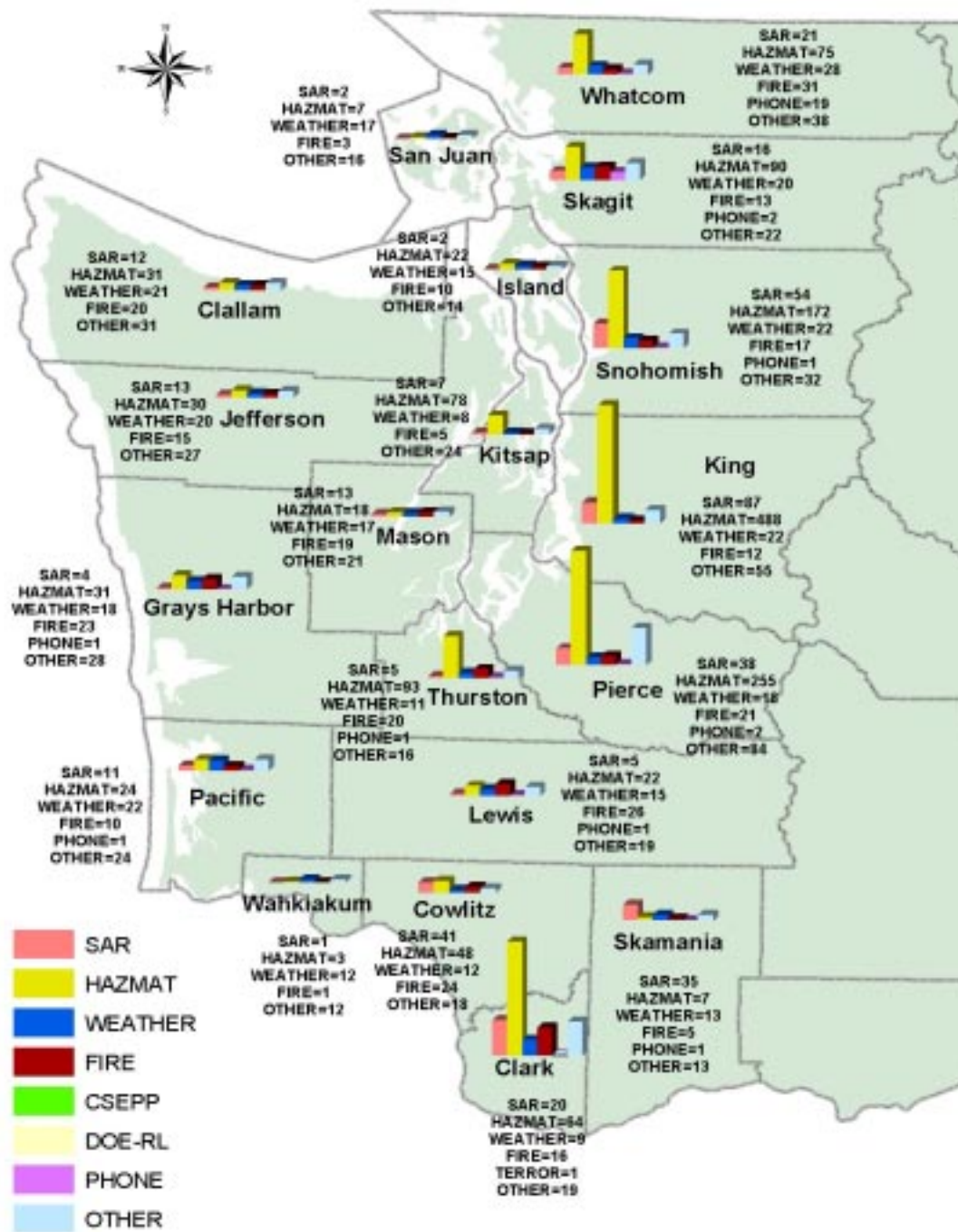
Two Washington jurisdictions – Thurston County and Pierce County Fire District No. 14 – were among six communities nationwide that had completed and submitted by mid-2003 hazard mitigation plans under the standards set by the federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

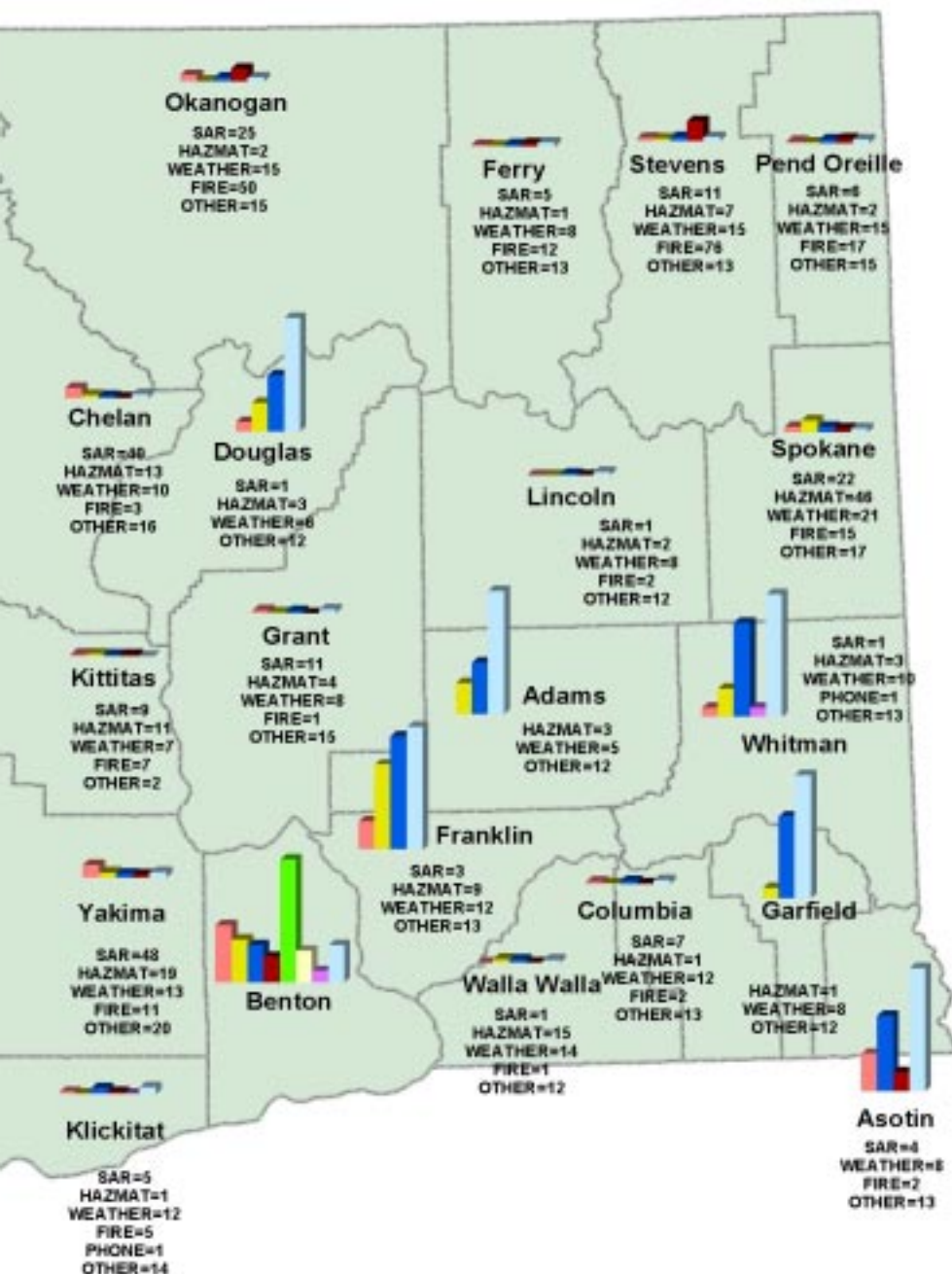
SEOO MISSIONS

Outstanding Contributor

Colleen Baardson is recognized for her efforts in researching and developing a new shift schedule system that more fairly, equitably and economically schedules State Emergency Operations Officers staff 24/7 in the Alert and Warning Center. At the direction of Management she was tasked to develop a model cyclic rotating schedule that would meet the criteria and be satisfactory to all concerned staff and management. After countless hours of research and trial, she accomplished that goal. Colleen developed a perpetual schedule that staff can use to project their duty and time off for years to come.

SEOO Statistics



**Duty Officer Log**

2002 2003

Search & Rescue
(Sar)

658 607

Hazmat (Haz)

1895 1727

Weather

56 59

Fires

402 505

Other Incidents

276 260

CSEPP

29 44

USDOE-Richland

8 13

911 Outages (Ph)

48 34

Terrorist/Bomb
Threats (Ter)

1 1

CGS

0 0

Totals

3373 3250

Jan. 31 Flooding - The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated to Phase II Enhanced Operations (Phase II) in support of local jurisdictions for the weather event that began on Jan. 29 as heavy rains continued to force several rivers on both sides of the Cascade Mountains to flood. Particularly hard hit were areas in southwest Washington where landslides occurred, roads were washed out and flooding caused numerous road closures. Shelters were established as evacuations occurred in some areas of Cowlitz, Lewis and Clark counties. Phase I Normal Operations (Phase I) resumed at 11 a.m. on Feb. 1 after local EOC's closed and flooding on the majority of the rivers subsided.

Feb. 5 Hanford - The State EOC was activated to Phase III Full Operations (Phase III) in response to an Alert Emergency declared at the DOE RL Hanford Facility. The Alert was due to the activation of an alarm in the 105 K East Basin. At 5:41 p.m., the Occurrence Notifications Center (ONC) reported that verification of samples and surveys have been completed. Final analysis provided evidence that there was no hazardous release at any time. The State EOC returned to Phase I Normal Operation at 8:50 p.m. Feb. 5.

Feb. 7 Homeland Security Level - The State EOC activated to Phase II in response to an increase in the Homeland Security Threat Level (HSTL) to "Orange" (High) by the Office of Homeland Security. The Department of Homeland Security lowered the terrorism threat level from High (Orange) to Elevated (Yellow) on Feb. 27. The State EOC resumed Phase I, effective 9:38 a.m. local time.

March 17 Homeland Security Threat Level (HSTL) - The State EOC activated to Phase II in response to an increase in the Homeland Security Threat Level to "Orange" (High) by the Office of

Homeland Security. Military action in Iraq prompted an increase in threats directed against the United States and U.S. interests abroad. The threat level was reduced to "Yellow" (Elevated) on the morning of April 16. At 7:30 a.m., the State EOC returned to Phase I.

May 1 Gas Line Explosion - The Washington State EOC assumed Phase II effective 3:15 p.m. in support of Pierce and King counties due to a natural gas line explosion near Bonney Lake. An evacuation extending up to a quarter mile radius was ordered as a precaution. Utility crews quickly shut off the line allowing the remaining gas to vent into the atmosphere and there were no injuries. The State EOC resumed Phase I at 5 p.m.

May 20 Homeland Security Level - The Washington State EOC activated to Phase II effective at noon as a result of the Department of Homeland Security increasing the National Threat Level to "Orange". In the wake of terrorist bombings in Saudi Arabia and Morocco, intelligence reports indicated that terrorists may attempt attacks against targets in the United States. The Office of Homeland Security lowered the threat level to "Yellow" (Elevated) at 11 a.m. May 30, and the State EOC returned to Phase I.

July 12 Middle Fork Fire - The Washington State EOC was activated to Phase II in response to a 600-acre wildfire in Yakima County. Implementation of the State Fire Resource Mobilization Plan was approved for the "Middle Fork Fire" at 7:40 a.m. The fire was demobilized on July 15 at 6 p.m. after burning 1,920 acres. No structures were lost.

July 16 Okanogan City Fire - At 4:58 p.m., the State EOC was activated to Phase II in support of a 200-acre wildfire outside the city of Okanogan in Okanogan County. The State Fire Service Mobilization Plan was implemented. Over 100 personnel and 35 apparatus



A sandbag wall marked the front lines in the late October flood fight to save the town of Mount Vernon from the flood waters of the Skagit River. More than 2,000 volunteers helped build the sandbag wall. (EMD Photo)

were committed to fighting the blaze. The State EOC returned to Phase I at 8:24 a.m. July 17. Eight structures were lost in the “Okanogan City Fire” before the blaze was contained.

July 20 Watt Road Fire - Spokane County requested State Fire Resource Mobilization for a fast moving wild land fire 2.5 miles south of Cheney. The “Watt Road Fire” rapidly expanded to more than 1,000 acres and threatened about 30 homes in the vicinity. The state EOC was activated to Phase II as State Fire Resource Mobilization was approved by the state Adjutant General at 7 p.m. A total of 1,064 acres were burned with seven outbuildings destroyed. The State EOC returned to Phase I at 9:30 a.m., July 24.

July 28 Highway 10 Fire - The state EOC activated to Phase II at 6:37 p.m. as State Fire Resource Mobilization was approved by the Chief, Washington State Patrol for the “Highway 10 Fire,” approximately 10 miles northwest of

Ellensburg near the town of Thorpe. A total of 38 homes were threatened in the area; however, none were burned. The 300-acre fire was contained, and state fire resource demobilization occurred at 3:35 p.m. on July 29.

July 29 Hatton Road Fire - State Fire Resource Mobilization was requested for the 1,200 acre “Hatton Road Fire,” burning in Lincoln County 10 miles South of Creston. State Fire Resource Mobilization was approved by the Chief, Washington State Patrol at 12:31 p.m. with the state EOC continuing Phase II to manage firefighting resources. The State EOC returned to Phase I at 2 p.m. July 31 when state fire resources were demobilized.

Sept. 6 Needle Creek Fire - The State EOC activated to Phase II Enhanced Operations at 11:55 a.m. in support of the approved State Fire Resource Mobilization request for the “Needle Creek Fire” near the town of Mazama in Okanogan County. At the time of the

Skagit River waters flooded the town of Hamilton in mid-October as heavy fall rains pushed the river to more than 14 feet above flood stage at Concrete. (EMD Photo)



EOC activation, the fire was 6,700 acres with 200 structures threatened. On Sept. 7, the fire had grown to 10,000 acres, prompting a level 3 evacuation of 50 to 75 residences in the area. On Sept. 8, prevailing winds shifted the fire away from homes at risk and back onto federal land, and the U.S. Forest Service brought in a National Type 1 Incident Management Team to assume command of the fire fighting efforts. Washington State fire fighting resources demobilized at 10 a.m. on Sept. 8, and the State EOC returned to Phase I.

Oct. 17 Flooding - The State EOC activated Oct. 17 and again on Oct. 20 to Phase III in response to widespread flooding and high winds generated by two separate storm systems affecting northwest Washington. Major flooding caused widespread damage in several areas as emergency declarations were received from Grays Harbor, Chelan, Clallam, Kitsap, Jefferson, Mason, Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom counties as well as from the cities of Shelton, Mount Vernon, Concrete, Burien and Covington. On Oct. 17, a Proclamation of Emergency was issued by the Gover-

nor of the State of Washington for Clallam, Skagit and Whatcom counties. The remaining jurisdictions were included in the proclamation after damage assessments were received. On Nov. 7, the President of the United States determined that the damage resulting from the storms and flooding was sufficient in severity and magnitude to warrant a major disaster declaration enabling federal disaster assistance to be provided under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Assistance Act.

Nov. 18 Flooding - The State EOC assumed Phase II at 9:30 a.m. in support of flood fighting efforts in several northwest counties. On Nov. 19, a Local Proclamation of Emergency was received from Whatcom County. By Nov. 20, most of the rivers had receded, local EOC's had closed and the Washington State EOC resumed Phase I at 9 a.m.

Dec. 8 Umatilla Depot - The State Emergency Management Division was notified by the Umatilla Military Chemical Depot at 1:57 p.m. that a Limited Area Emergency had been declared as GB chemical agent had been detected

and confirmed in a Personnel Decontamination Station (PDS). The detection was the result of personnel decontaminating their equipment after vapor agent operations in Igloo 1841. The state EOC activated to Phase II in order to make appropriate notifications and monitor the event. The state EOC returned to Phase I at 3:55 p.m. when the Umatilla Military Chemical Depot reported all monitoring of the Igloo was negative.

Dec. 17 Umatilla Depot - The State EOC was activated to Phase II at 3:36 p.m. when a Limited Area Emergency was declared at the Umatilla Army Chemical Depot due to GB (Sarin) chemical agent being detected at Igloo 1841. The leaking munitions were located, over-packed and transported to Igloo 1881 for storage. The event terminated at 5:20 p.m., and the State EOC resumed Phase I operations.

Dec. 20 Umatilla Depot - The State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was activated to Phase II at 12:10 p.m. when a Limited Area Emergency was declared at the Umatilla Army Chemical Depot. A 750 pound bomb with GB

chemical agent was detected leaking in Igloo 1841. The emergency was terminated late in the evening the same day when the leak was contained and final clean-up was completed. The State EOC returned to Phase I operations at 5:45 p.m.

Dec. 21 Homeland Security Level - At 10:45 a.m., the State EOC activated to Phase II in response to the Homeland Security Advisory System increasing the National Threat Level to Orange. No threat specific to Washington State had been identified.



The Farewell Peak burned 81,343 acres last summer in the Pasayten Wilderness in Okanogan County. Ignited by lightning June 29, the fire was finally contained in mid-August after more than \$37 million was spent in fire suppression operations. (U.S. Forest Service photo)

Response and Recovery

Outstanding Contributor

Jocelyn Redmond has been a very valuable asset to the Telecommunications Section and EMD this past year. Her hard work, energetic and positive attitude combined with her dedication to helping others has made her a very respected and appreciated employee in the Section and Division. Daily praise is received for her excellent work and attitude. She sets the standards for characteristics that all employees in the State of Washington should epitomize. She is a pleasure to work with and a source of pride for the entire unit in being able to call her a fellow employee.

The Response and Recovery Unit is responsible for developing and maintaining the state's readiness capability to respond to and recover from emergency and disaster events affecting Washington state. The unit manages the 24/7 Alert and Warning Center, maintains over 20 different statewide emergency communication systems focusing on interoperability. The unit also administers three federal disaster recovery programs and the Search and Rescue Program. A primary unit objective is broad-based coordination with local, state, and federal government agencies, as well as private industry and non-profit organizations.

Emergency Operations Section

Year 2003 Accomplishments

- The Search and Rescue (SAR) Program hosted the 2003 State SAR Conference in Spokane. The annual week-long conference was attended by more than 700 participants from around the nation, as well as from Canada, Iceland, and New Zealand.
- The Alert and Warning Center coordinated 3,250 incidents and support missions, 20 exercises, and a record 223 hazard specific drills.
- The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated 18 times for wild land fires, severe weather events, CSEPP emergencies, and Homeland Security Advisory System threat level increases.
- Established a Secure Communications Room, and received U.S. Department of Homeland Security certification for Top Secret.
- Coordinated 56 local EOC assessments.
- Coordinated 32 local grant applications for EOC upgrades.

Year 2004 Goals

- Train and certify the new temporary State Emergency Operations Officer. (SEOO).
- Continue to implement and refine the new SEOO schedule.
- Develop a viable alternate EOC concept in concert with Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) and the Emergency Management Assessment Program (EMAP).
- Negotiate Memorandum of Understanding or Memorandum of Agreement

for an alternate EOC.

- Revise the Emergency Operations Plan. (EOP).
- Revise standard operating procedures (SOPs) and plans based on EMAP deficiencies.
- Continue WebEOC implementation.
- Field WebEOC connectivity to local jurisdictions.
- Implement SOP's and protocols for WebEOC use in all activations and exercises.
- Provide EOC/Recovery sustainment training on a quarterly basis to all staff.
- Continue to provide assistance to locals in EOC Enhancement Grant application process.

Public Assistance/Fire Management Programs

Work on the Nisqually Earthquake of Feb. 28, 2001, has shifted to monitoring the completion of the repair projects, making payments, and the final payments and closeout of applicants.

However, with the inclusion of religious, private nonprofit organizations as eligible public assistance applicants, two applicants were added in 2003, the latest in October. Project work is estimated to continue through 2007.

The dry summer of 2003 resulted in three fire management declarations: Middle Fork and Okanogan City in July, and Needle Creek in September.

Severe fall weather conditions in 2003 resulted in the presidential declaration of Disaster 1499 after the October 15-23 floods. Efforts continue to close past disaster declarations and fire suppression/management declarations.



Gov. Gary Locke (center) signed the federal-state agreement at Camp Murray Nov. 11 to formally start the disaster recovery for the October 2003 storms and floods. Other participants in the signing were (l-r) John Pennington, director, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Region 10; Anthony Russell, federal coordinating officer for the disaster; Diane Offord, state coordinating officer for the disaster; and Maj. Gen. Timothy J. Lowenberg, director, Washington Military Department. (FEMA photo)



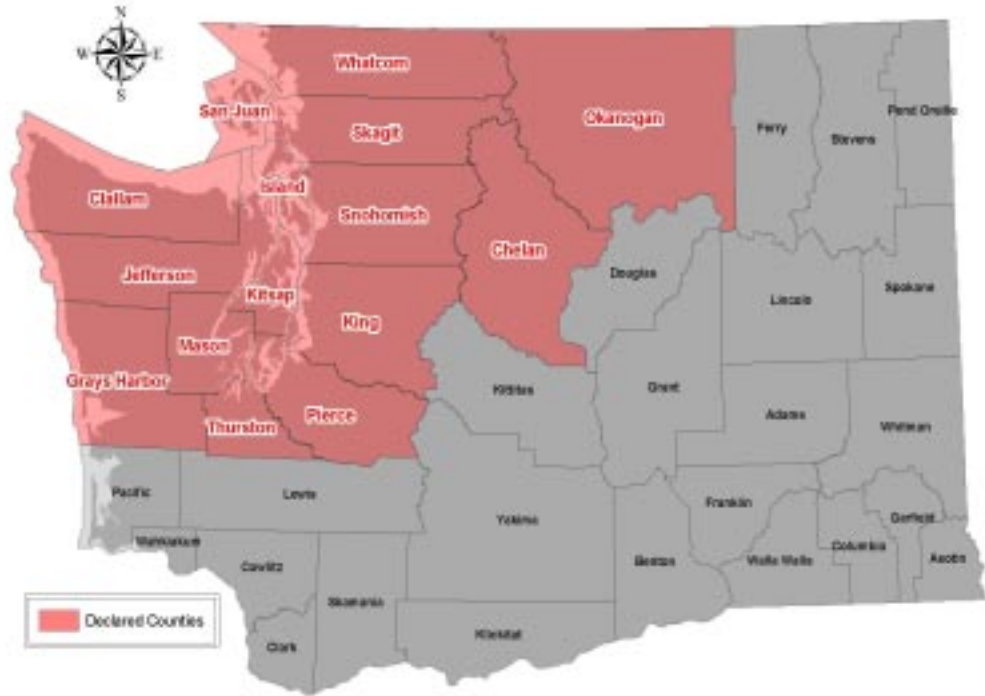
Federal and state public assistance for Nisqually Earthquake repairs included this 2003 work on a Capitol Lake interpretative trail in Olympia. (General Administration Department photo)

Outstanding Contributors

Kathy Paterson is recognized for her courage to face each challenge being presented to her. Within the Response and Recovery Unit, there are several large, diverse programs administered for a variety of locations and often with fast turnaround needs. Kathy strives to keep us all informed, manages the diverse administrative details, and tracks information exceedingly well. Despite her busy schedule, she is always willing to assist others and maintains a wonderful attitude. Kathy's spirit and work ethic is to be commended.

Dick Kay is recognized for his outstanding performance as a project officer for Public Assistance. Dick has prepared countless reports on many projects and sets them up in a way which makes final inspection reports expeditious. Dick has also taken time to train, guide and provide valuable example documents to others in the Public Assistance Program who are less experienced. Dick has worked on a number of disasters, always watching for ways to assist the local jurisdictions and to maintain and/or increase their funding eligibility.

October 2003 Flood Disaster Declared Counties - 1499



Year 2003 Accomplishments

■ Nisqually Earthquake:

In 2003, the total obligated Nisqually Earthquake public assistance disaster recovery funding grew to \$81 million.

As of Dec. 12, 2003, \$44 million in federal and state funds has been paid to public assistance applicants.

The number of applicants increased by two to 344, with the latest applicant added in October 2003.

Sixty percent (206 of 344 applicants) completed all repairs and documentation, received all payments, and are officially closed. This is an increase of 118 from 2002.

Overall, surveys indicated applicants that had completed the public assistance funding process were very satisfied with the professional assistance and guidance provided by the state Public Assistance Program staff.

■ October Floods:

Initial public assistance estimates from the Oct. 15-23, 2003 floods total approximately \$8- \$10 million. Fifty to 60 applicants are anticipated.

The updated Public Assistance Appli-

cant handbook is being distributed to all flood applicants.

■ Fire Management:

The program continued work on 12 prior fire suppression/management declarations. EMD received federal fire management declarations for the Middle Fork, Okanogan City and Needle Creek fires.

■ Old Disasters:

The program requested closure of three Presidential Disasters.

■ Administration:

The program updated the Public Assistance and Fire Management Administrative Plans.

Year 2004 Goals

- Increase the close out of Nisqually applicants to 80 percent.
- Develop and implement Preliminary Damage Assessment training for EMD and state agency personnel.
- Close out 20 percent of the Disaster 1499 applicants.
- Update the Public Assistance and Fire Management administrative plans.
- Update Public Assistance staff guidelines and desktop procedures.



Don Miller, manager of the Response and Recovery Unit's Telecommunications Section, verifies the Emergency Alert System message that initiated the state's first Amber Alert message last February. The message was part of an statewide search for a missing 5-year-old Kennewick girl. (EMD Photo)

Telecommunications Section

The Telecommunications Section manages, maintains and repairs telephone switches, voice mail, two-way radio networks, Microwave Networks, Local and wide area data networks, the State-wide Emergency Alert System (EAS), National Warning Systems, weather radio sites, satellite systems, siren systems, highway message signs, highway advisory radio signs, video and audio Systems, alarm and control networks, Lahars and Earthquake Monitoring Systems, power systems and radio towers. The section also assists local jurisdictions in the planning and development of telecommunication systems that support emergency management functions and programs at the local, state or federal levels.

Year 2003 Accomplishments

- Maintained existing systems with minimal downtime and made all repairs in a cost efficient manner.
- Added a new satellite service and improved existing satellite system redundancy.
- Assisted the Clallam County

Interoperability Project, the Urban Area Security Initiative Interoperability Project and the State Interoperability Executive Committee with technical support.

- Provided technical expertise to the Department of Information Services to improve first responder radio interoperability.
- Completed major upgrades to existing microwave, LAN, WAN, and radio systems to support EMD programs.
- Ensured federal program funding benefited the state of Washington's long term telecommunication goals.
- Assisted in the development of a statewide AMBER missing child alert program and provided training on the use of the emergency Alert System for AMBER.

Year 2004 Goals

- Maintain telecommunications and information technology systems to support of the Alert and Warning Center, the state EOC and EMD staff.
- Assist each regional jurisdiction with technical and planning assistance for the development of EAS warning systems and telecommunications infrastructure.

MITIGATION, ANALYSIS AND PLANS

The Mitigation, Analysis and Plans (MAP) Unit integrates emergency analysis and planning with hazard mitigation. Using technology and experience, analysts identify the nature and scope of hazards and then work closely with mitigation staff to develop strategies to reduce the impact of hazards. If a hazard's impact cannot be reduced, emergency managers develop plans to deal with the resulting consequences. In 2003, unit sections achieved several significant milestones.

Hazard Mitigation

The Mitigation Section conducted an aggressive planning campaign throughout 2003, to include the aftermath of the October flooding disaster (FEMA 1499-DR-WA). The Earthquake Program was especially active in encouraging state agencies, local jurisdictions, and the private community to take steps to prepare for the effects of seismic events.

The Hazard Mitigation Grant Planning (HGMP) staff focused on providing technical assistance to local jurisdictions in support of the implementation of the Natural Hazards Mitigation Plans requirements of the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. A contract with Emergency Response Planning and Management, Inc. (ERPM) for their Mitigation 20/20 software provided the opportunity for each county and major city in the state to have a software tool to assist them in developing a Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan.

The state has contracts with 26 communities (24 counties and 2 cities) to develop plans by Nov. 1, 2004, using this method.

Year 2003 Accomplishments

The state had 20 received planning grants from the Nisqually Earthquake disaster of February 2001. Many of the grants neared completion at the end of 2003.

■ As of the end of December, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) had approved eight plans within Washington. Only one other state in the country had more FEMA-approved plans than Washington.

■ Fifteen additional plans were under review by the state and FEMA. In addition to the planning grants distributed

from the Nisqually Earthquake, the development of a Natural Hazard Mitigation plan is part of the contract for mitigation projects. Twenty two jurisdictions are required to develop plans due to this requirement. Some of these jurisdictions chose to comply with this requirement by joining multi-jurisdictional planning efforts such as those underway or completed in King, Skagit, and Thurston counties.

■ The Mitigation Section also had 12 communities planning under the Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Program, and one under the Flood Mitigation Assistance Program. The section took an aggressive approach to the 2003 PDM program, but the results of this program have not yet been announced by FEMA.

■ As a synopsis of statewide plan development, the four largest cities in the state and 31 of 39 counties were involved with developing a Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan. The state had contractual commitments from each of these cities and 25 of the 31 counties through the HMGP or other mitigation programs. Six counties are planning without financial assistance from the state. When FEMA approves their plans, all of these communities will be eligible to apply for federal mitigation assistance after November 2004.

■ Work on the State Hazard Mitigation Plan progressed well in 2003, and it should be ready for submission to FEMA early in 2004. This plan is designed to meet the new federal planning requirements imposed on all states by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000. Several useful products have emerged from this process even in its draft version. These include regional profiles by demographics and natural hazards.



(L-R) Fred Bretsch, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Allen Jakobitz, EMD, and Dick Cowley, state Department of Health, review computer projections of radiological contamination during the May 2003 Top Officials 2 exercise. (EMD Photo)

Earthquake Program

In conjunction with the Seismic Safety Committee (SCC), EMD and the Department of Natural Resources' Division of Geology and Earth Resources (DGER) fostered implementation of Seismic Safety Committee recommendations by developing a report for the Emergency Management Council. One of the key recommendations was the state's adoption of the International Building Codes (IBC), which was approved by the 2003 legislature and signed by the Governor on May 14, 2003.

Tsunami hazard assessments were completed in many at-risk communities. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory completed tsunami inundation modeling for the Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca, to include Bellingham, Anacortes, and northwest Whidbey Island. Workshops were held by EMD and DGER to discuss the results and provide the communities with Geographic Information System (GIS)

products to develop education programs, evacuation routes, and response/mitigation plans. The modeled areas will be mapped in federal fiscal year (FFY) 2004 by DGER. The tsunami inundation modeling of Seattle accomplished last year was mapped and published by DGER.

Finally, tsunami inundation maps were completed for Clallam and Jefferson counties. Evacuation maps are now complete for the Makah and Quileute Tribes and both counties. The maps are being placed into brochures that will be available to residents and visitors in early 2004.

EMD partnered with Federal Signal to design and develop an all-hazards warning system. based upon the NOAA Weather Radio System, this system will provide both tone and voice alert notification to at-risk communities for any hazardous situation. It can be powered by wind, solar, or commercial electricity and when used in concert with the NOAA Weather Radio, it becomes a highly effective alert and notification

Outstanding Contributor

Earthquake Program Manager, **George Crawford**, coordinated an All Hazards Risk Assessment questionnaire for middle school students in at-risk tsunami hazard zones. The results of this survey indicated the need for a warning system to alert residents in possible impacted areas. In working with the telecommunications section of EMD, a prototype system was developed from his vision. Initially known as “NOAA Radio on a Stick”, it was designed to be a warning system for Tsunamis. The warning system has now been recognized for the capabilities it offers and has been approved for equipment purchases under Homeland Security Grant Program funding.

system. In 2003, the section installed a wind generator powered system on a beachhead in Ocean Shores, and three electrical systems—the Port of Port Townsend for tsunami and port security; Orting for volcano warning; and Puyallup, for volcano and crowd control at the Puyallup Fairgrounds.

The State/Local Tsunami Workshop in partnership with the Olympic Peninsula Intertribal Cultural Advisory Committee developed an Earthquake Tsunami Tribal Video that will be used with the K-6 State Tsunami Curriculum. Elements include a native storyteller from the Hoh tribe and an imaginative and dramatic animated story of a large earthquake and tsunami off the Washington coast as seen through the eyes of a small boy. The video is the first of its kind and will be showcased at an Earthquake Tribal Workshop to be held in April 2004.

EMD and the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences in New Zealand, partnered to quantify the public and private sectors’ understanding of tsunami hazards on the Washington coast. To fix deficiencies noted in the school assessments, EMD developed and published a book for K-6 — *How the Smart Family Survived a Tsunami*.

The book addresses the tsunami warning process, the all hazard warning system, and actions they should take when a tsunami warning is received. The book also includes information on a family disaster plan and disaster supply kit. The book is now being used nationally by other tsunami at-risk states and given to the International Tsunami Information Center for use by countries susceptible to tsunamis.

Analysis and Plans

■ The Analysis and Plans (A&P) Section staff managed the statewide U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) State Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy Program (SHSAS) as an executive agent of the Washington State Com-

mittee on Terrorism (COT) and the State Administrative Agency (SAA) for DHS/ODP programs and grants. As members of the COT Strategy Development Working Group, A&P staff facilitated and directed the jurisdictional assessment process through a series of statewide, regional training sessions and coordinated and provided assessment technical assistance to jurisdictions throughout the state.

■ A&P staff also coordinated and directed a basic assessment of state agencies with terrorism response roles and responsibilities. In collaboration with the Washington State Department of Agriculture, A&P staff formed a state level Agricultural Assessment Working Group to complete the agricultural assessment requirements of the ODP SHSAS.

■ Additionally, A&P staff facilitated the on-line data entry of jurisdictional and state assessment data to the ODP Data Collection Tool and audited assessments for program compliance and standardization. The ODP SHSAS process culminated in the development of a State Homeland Security Strategy (SHSS) that was developed by the COT Strategy Development Working Group with A&P staff assistance and vetted through the Washington State Homeland Security Infrastructure. The resulting assessment data and SHSS are requisite to, and the basis for, the FY 2004 ODP Homeland Security Grant Program, which allocates \$44.2 million to the state of Washington to help achieve the state’s terrorism prevention, response, and recovery goals and objectives.

■ In 2003, EMD facilitated the expansion and use of the HAZUS (Hazards US) Earthquake Loss Estimation Model into 26 counties in the state. In the past year, EMD provided state-sponsored HAZUS training in three classes and 12 workshops, plus numerous informational presentations and demonstrations. Further development and enhancement of the system were accomplished through



(L-R) Paul McNeil and Ray Cross of EMD discuss computer data compiled as part of the critical infrastructure assessment conducted during the 30-day Operation Liberty Shield state Emergency Operations Center activation. The assessment was undertaken at the request of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to help the state respond to all types of future emergencies. EMD Photo)

meetings and initiatives of the Washington HAZUS Users' Group (WAHUG). EMD participated in FEMA's beta testing of upgraded system known as HAZUS-MH (HAZUS Multi-Hazard). In cooperation with the Oregon HAZUS Users' Group, WAHUG conducted a joint meeting and demonstration of the new HAZUS-MH model.

The groups hosted a three-day FEMA regional training session to further acquaint county users with MH. EMD also took the lead in developing operational concepts for the nationwide use of HAZUS in earthquake and flood mitigation, preparation, and response efforts.

■ The Analysis and Plans Section significantly improved the quality of EMD's Monthly All Hazard Assessment Report by incorporating GIS products to better alert local jurisdictions of potential natural and technical hazards.

■ The Emergency Management Division became a full member of the Washington Geographic Information Council (WAGIC) with Allen Jakobitz appointed as the EMD representative. The purpose of the WAGIC is to foster the advance-

ment of the geospatial information infrastructure (data, people, technology, and policy) and its use by government, tribal and private entities.

This membership allowed EMD to take an active leadership role to: advise decision makers about the use and availability of geospatial information; initiate activities to identify geospatial information needs; actively sponsor the exchange of educational information about the geospatial information infrastructure; ensure the development of consistent policies, standards, and guidelines for geospatial information; assist the establishment of geospatial information partnerships; and, maintain a leadership role to promote geospatial information sharing.

■ The 5th Annual International GIS (Geographic Information Systems) Day was held on Nov. 19, 2003, and was attended by more than 60 persons from Camp Murray and local government officials from Pierce County, Tacoma, Redmond and Puyallup. This day was celebrated at Camp Murray as an Open House hosted by the EMD and the

Outstanding Contributor

As the Terrorism and Homeland Security Senior Plan Coordinator, **Bob Isaman** made numerous significant contributions in 2003 in the state's Homeland Security program. He successfully coordinated and implemented a competitive bid process through the Washington Military Department and the Washington State Department of General Administration for the purchase of authorized homeland security equipment. This initiative saved over \$265,000 in FY 2002 equipment allocations and contributed to the purchase and distribution of additional homeland security equipment needed by local responders for terrorism response statewide. He coordinated the equipment allocations for the FY 2003 State Homeland Security Grant Program which successfully allocated and purchased over \$6.3 million in Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive terrorism prevention and response equipment. Isaman also directed the State Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy Program and coordinated and delivered nine workshops for local officials on the 2003 assessment process.

Facilities Maintenance Office of the Washington State Military Department. It included paper map displays, PowerPoint presentations, movies, a geography contest, and guided tours.

■ As part of the TOPOFF 2 Exercise in May, EMD hosted Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) members from Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska. By doing so, EMD exercised the procedures to bring a Forward A-Team to coordinate nationwide state-to-state assistance during a major event. The EMAC program currently counts 48 states and two territories among its membership.

■ On Feb 25, 2003, EMD hosted a full-scale exercise of the *Washington State Emergency Repatriation Plan* in cooperation with federal, state, and local agencies at the Criminal Justice Training Center in Burien. The exercise participants consisted of 84 staff and 25 repatriates players and tested the plan to include the incident command system, client services, communications, and the Department of Defense repatriate tracking and reporting systems. The *Washington State Emergency Repatriation Plan*, coordinated and prepared by EMD, was completed in October 2003 and promulgated by the executive heads of seven state agencies, King County, the Port of Seattle, and the American Red Cross.

■ On Nov. 12, 2003, EMD facilitated a Walk-Through/Talk-Through Tabletop Exercise of the *Washington State Emergency Repatriation Plan*. The exercised updated veteran planners and orient new participants to the plan, the anticipated facility, and the current players.

■ The Washington State Emergency Management Division assumed operational control as the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) Standing A-Team on Sept. 6, 2003. Since then, Washington has coordinated support for Hurricane Isabel and flooding

in West Virginia. As part of the Isabel response, Washington State sent two state employees (one from EMD and one from the Department of Natural Resources) as well as a public information officer from Kitsap County to assist Virginia with disaster recovery efforts.

Year 2004 Goals

■ Field an enhanced, web-based, state-wide All Hazards Assessment system that uses data from the Strategic and Practical Use of Remote Sensing in Emergency Management (SPURS-EM) project. This information will be an additional decision-making tool available for local emergency managers. SPURS-EM is funded by a National Aeronautical and Space Administration grant.

■ Produce and deliver state-sponsored training courses in using the HAZUS-MH earthquake and flood modules.

■ Further enhance the efforts of WAHUG to provide additional, effective planning support to counties and local jurisdictions.

■ Develop severe wind applications for the HAZUS-MH Hurricane module to be used by Washington State, which was initially not included in the model.

In early July, Washington's first prototype emergency public notification (right) was installed at Ocean Shores. The system was developed to provide both tone and voice alert notification to at-risk communities for any hazardous situation. The system can be powered by wind, solar, or commercial electricity. (EMD Photo)



The State Enhanced 911 (E911) Program assists Washington's counties in their 911 operation and system upgrades to provide expedient and reliable public access to emergency services.

E911 services have been available since 1999 for all wireline telephones in Washington. E911 service allows a telecommunicator at a communications center to determine the address and telephone number of the caller dialing 911.

Wireless telephones and some Private Branch Exchange (PBX) phone systems do not yet provide for automatic location and telephone number display. With the upsurge in wireless phone usage, the state 911 community pushed for new funding sources to support increased costs in network and system upgrades and database services for the counties.

Gov. Gary Locke signed legislation in April 2002 to bring the 911 excise tax on wireless phones into parity with excise taxes being collected on wireline phones. The new excise tax went into effect Jan. 1, 2003.

The wireless excise tax required new language for the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) to implement the 911 wireless tax.

Changes in the WAC were agreed upon through the formation of a WAC rulemaking subcommittee comprised of representatives from the counties, the Washington State Patrol, wireless carriers and the State E911 Office. The final draft of the WAC was presented to the E911 Advisory Committee for approval.

In April, the State E911 Office conducted a public hearing, received comments from interested parties, and adopted the new rules for administration and disbursement of the enhanced 911 wireless tax. The new rules, WAC 118-66, became effective July 1, 2003.

The State E911 Advisory Committee continues to guide the Program toward its vision of a state with the world's most responsive 911 access to emergency services.

This past year has been a year of expansion and redirection for the E911 Program. In recognition of the greater role the program plays in working with wireless companies, the E911 staff was expanded to facilitate the technical standards' development and to accommodate the management of a larger number of contracts with the counties.

The increased role in technical standard development includes participation as a voting member and lead roles in specific standards development groups.

Nationally, the program is participating in multiple groups with a common goal of advancing 911 as a recognized discipline providing emergency services communications management. This involvement has included participation as a board member of two national organizations as well as work with congressional members on proposed legislation and with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on regulatory matters.

Within the state, the program has begun to set statewide goals for specific steps to implement features such as wireless connectivity and improved network connectivity.

Year 2003 Accomplishments

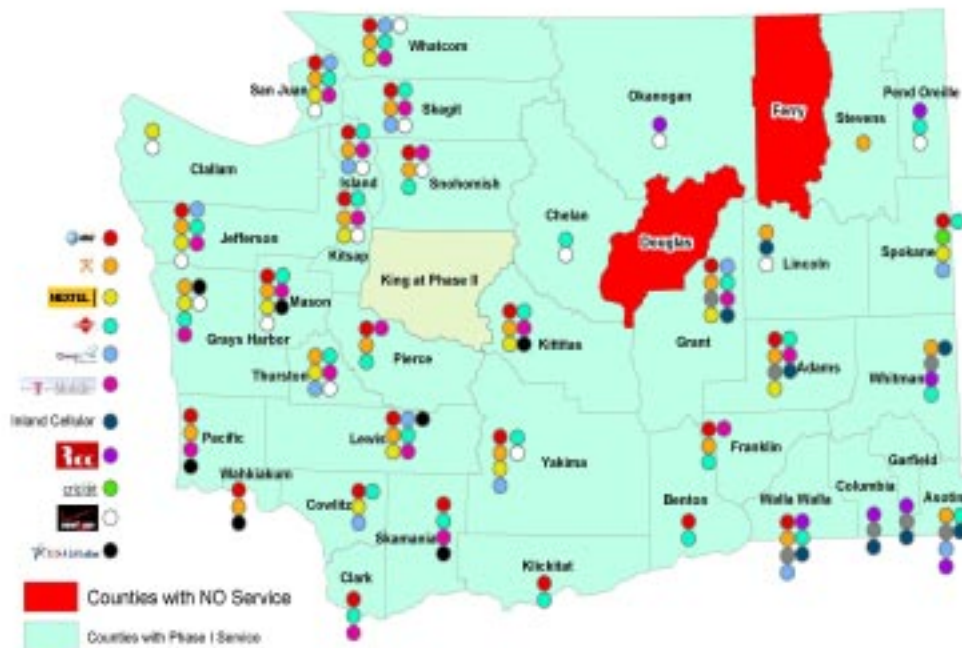
Eight programmatic goals as identified in our Strategic Plan guided our activity.

Goal 1: Implement Wireless Phase I and II

■ Assisted all 39 counties in procuring equipment and in implementing Wireless Phase I service from wireless carriers. Phase I service provides automatic number identification (ANI) on all 911 calls and the address of the radio tower.

■ Broke ground with wireless carriers and Public Safety Answer Points (PSAPs) for implementing Wireless Phase II service statewide. Phase II service provides the longitude and latitude of wireless 911 calls.

Counties with Phase I E-911 Coverage & Carriers



Counties with Phase II E-911 Service & Carriers



Outstanding Contributor

Peggy Fouts is the Grays Harbor County E911 Coordinator. She chairs the statewide Public Education Workgroup and is a member of the Telecommunicator Training Steering Committee and the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Development Committee, all three are official subcommittees of the E911 Advisory Committee. Peggy's passion and tenacity in addressing concerns of the smaller counties is renowned within the public safety community. She is always willing to step in and help with development of E911 policies and programs. She is extremely committed to the 9-1-1 industry, as evidenced by her dedication to her community and center.

Goal 2: Review and Define Components of Enhanced 911 Systems

■ WAC 118-66 was adopted at a public hearing Mar. 28, 2003 and went into effect July 1, 2003. This WAC provides funding to the counties and carriers for wireless and wireline callers for enhanced 911 services. The WAC details the equipment and network components that are eligible for funding.

■ WAC 118-67 addresses carrier and PSAPs technical and operational standards for wireless enhanced 911 services.

Goal 3: Sustain a Robust Statewide Enhanced 911 Network

■ Disbursed \$8.8 million to the counties for operations, salary assistance and statewide contracts in support of their 911 systems.

Goal 4: Influence all Technologies to Facilitate 911 Interoperability

■ State E911 staff continued to provide national, regional and state leadership for 911 programs as National Emergency Number Association (NENA) Western Regional Vice President; Secretary/Treasurer of the National Association of State 9-1-1 Administrators (NASNA); and board member of the ComCARE Alliance.

State staff also hold committee positions on the state and national level as officers and committee members of the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials International (APCO), NENA, and the Emergency Services Interconnection Forum (ESIF), an industry public safety committee belonging to the Alliance for Telecommunicators Industry Solutions (ATIS).

Goal 5: Educate the Public to Appropriate Use of 911

■ Co-sponsored for the first time with the Emergency Management Division in its annual Disaster Preparedness Month Campaign.

■ Participated in the Ft. Lewis Safety Day, Dec. 18, 2003, representing the 911 Program on behalf of Emergency

Management. Targeted audience: 5,000-8,000 Ft. Lewis civilians and contract vendors.

Goal 6: Educate the County 911 Coordinators and Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) Coordinators on 911 Issues

■ Implemented three full days of training for all county Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) coordinators concurrent with the county E911 coordinator training at their quarterly forums in Grays Harbor, Spokane, Chelan and Clark counties.

■ Hosted, for the first time at the EMD-sponsored Partners in Preparedness Conference, two 911 training tracks that targeted emergency managers, businesses and school leaders.

Goal 7: Support the State E911 Office in establishing policies and procedures that are applied consistently statewide.

■ Revised the E911 Tax Guide in cooperation with the State Department of Revenue. The Guide is used by telephone carriers in the collection of state and county taxes assessed on wireline and wireless telephones for 2003.

■ Conducted assistance visits to approximately one-third of Washington's counties to include Adams, Benton, Chelan, Clallam, Island, Lincoln, Okanogan, San Juan, Skamania, Walla Walla, Whatcom, and Whitman.

■ Conducted the annual two-week survey of all 911 call centers to determine number of calls received for statistical purposes.

■ Conducted nine statewide contract workshops to ensure that county applicants fully understand the process for applying for state Enhanced 911 assistance. The application schedule has specific deadlines that, if not met, will lead to a county losing its priority for fiscal assistance. Locations visited included Clark, Spokane (2), Chelan, Mason, Skagit, Cowlitz, Walla Walla and Pierce counties. Every county in the state was invited to attend these three-hour



The E911 Advisory Committee, which meets monthly, provided policy recommendations to the E911 program in 2003 for the reimbursement of wireless costs from the state program to eligible counties. (EMD photo)

workshops.

Goal 8: Establish relationships with other emergency service agencies, providers, or industries to benefit E911 service delivery.

- Participated in state rule making for telecommunications carriers that strengthens the immediate notification of public safety agencies of any major phone outage.

- In cooperation with the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), NENA and National Association of State 9-1-1 Administrators (NASNA), produced Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) protocols for reports of suspicious airborne object or aircraft, an airborne airline event, or 9-1-1 distress calls from private aircraft.

- WAC 118-67 addresses carrier and PSAPs technical and operational standards for wireless enhanced 911 services. This WAC was adopted on Dec. 11, 2003 and became effective Feb. 1, 2004.

- Participated as a committee member on the National Emergency Number Association Strategic Wireless Action Team (SWAT) in examining issues affecting the timely deployment of advanced emergency services throughout the country,

with emphasis on the future wireless enhanced 911.

Year 2004 Goals

- Continue to work to establish standards for the implementation and operation of wireless and wireline E911 systems, both statewide and nationally.

- Assist county efforts to acquire capability of processing wireless class with latitude/longitude location information.

- Complete 90 percent of the implementation of wireless Phase II service at the local level.

- Provide a public education program on the appropriate use of 911 as an emergency number.

- Develop plan to migrate statewide enhanced 911 network to a more modern cost-effective technology.

- Sustain a robust statewide enhanced 911 network.

- Influence emerging technologies to facilitate 911 interoperability and database services.

Training, exercises and public education are central parts of the mission of the Preparedness Unit of the Emergency Management Division. The unit manages programs and grants from both federal and dedicated funding sources. It also supports the Emergency Management Council (EMC) and its subordinate committees.

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP)

Year 2003 Accomplishments

- FFY 2003 began the process of balancing the focus between technological development and the core elements of Emergency Management; planning, training, and exercise activities.

The CSEP Program was awarded \$3.75 million in 2003. Of that amount, \$2.26 million was designated for Operations and Maintenance (O&M) and \$1.49 million for Procurement.

- Washington and Oregon coordinated the development of a Planning/Incident Command System (ICS) subcommittee for the Umatilla Site Integrated Process Team (IPT) that will coordinate the implementation of ICS into all CSEPP planning for the Umatilla Site Community.

- Began coordinating the FFY 04 National CSEPP Workshop in June 2004 in Seattle. The theme of the workshop is "Back to Basics: Planning" and is focused on the development of ICS-based planning at all sites.

- Participated in the development of the FFY 04 Planning Conference that focused on the incorporation of the ICS model in planning at all eight chemical weapons storage sites across the country.

- With Benton County Emergency Management (BCEM), continued the process of revising existing BCEM CSEPP Response and Washington State CSEPP Recovery Plans.

- With Benton County, continued to maintain and upgrade existing automation and communications equipment.

- Developed plans to expand the existing Video Teleconference System (VTC) to allow a broader capability to coordi-

nate with all participants in a Umatilla Site CSEPP event.

Year 2004 Goals

- Utilize the Washington CSEPP the appropriation of \$5.59 million for FFY 04 (\$2.99 million for Procurement and \$2.6 million for Operations and Maintenance.)

- Continue to work toward the implementation of the ICS model within the Umatilla CSEPP Community. Plans include a tabletop exercise of revised plans using a variety of communications links and channels.

- Host the FFY 04 National CSEPP Workshop in Seattle in June 2004.

- Work toward involving the leadership of FEMA and the Army in the process of clarifying roles and responsibilities during the recovery process following a CSEPP incident.

- Conduct a full-scale exercise in May 2004 to test the incorporation of ICS into the planning process and the incorporation of plans for management of information flow during an incident.

Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) Program

Year 2003 Accomplishments

- The program was awarded \$3.33 million in FFY03. Over 60 percent of those funds were passed through to 37 local jurisdictions in the state. The remaining funds were utilized at the state level to perform required activities under the grant program.

- Established new process for providing EMPG funding support to tribal nations within the state.

Year 2004 Goals

- Anticipate receipt of \$3.47 million in FFY04, of which more than 63 percent will be passed through to 42 jurisdictions and tribal nations.



Smashed and burning cars were part of the elaborate south Seattle radiological blast zone in May 2003 for the Top Officials 2 Exercise. The congressionally-mandated exercise involved venues in Seattle, Washington, D.C. , Chicago and Ottawa and Vancouver, Canada. (City of Seattle photo)

- Assist an additional seven jurisdictions to complete a Comprehensive Hazard Mitigation Plan through the FFY04 funds.
- Form a work group, to include local emergency management personnel, to come up with a more equitable distribution method of EMPG funds. Draft an amendment to WAC 118-09-040 to revise the distribution method based on the suggestions of the work group.

Fixed Nuclear Facilities (Columbia Generating Station and US Department of Energy-Richland)

Year 2003 Accomplishments

The Kennewick-based program changed program managers and underwent some changes. Contact with local jurisdictions and involvement in county preparedness activities has increased. The plans submitted by the counties and state agencies to FEMA have been approved and the 350 Review has been completed. Partnerships with other state agencies remained strong as various issues involving off site preparedness were resolved, including adoption of a new mapping program for developing geopolitical boundaries in the event

of an emergency involving the fixed facilities.

Funding for the two programs remained stable for the counties and state, providing resources to sustain the accomplishments over the past several years in the area of communications, planning, and response systems. A new innovation has been the development of CD's to provide easily portable public information procedures and protocols for transport to field locations.

Year 2004 Goals

- Implement the new mapping program and test it during annual exercises with Columbia Generating Station and USDOE. The program will coordinate and update plans, procedures, and mutual aid agreements for the state agencies and local jurisdictions that participate in these two programs; plume counties - Benton, Franklin, Grant, and the ingestion counties - Adams, Walla Walla, and Yakima.

SERC, LEPC and Hazardous Materials Program

The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) made significant progress in fulfilling the mandates of the

SARA Title III legislation. The SERC is focusing efforts on the strategic objectives identified in a SERC workshop conducted in July 2003. Working groups and committees were formed to focus efforts in fulfilling these objectives.

Year 2003 Accomplishments

- Increased support for the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) throughout the state and increased local planning activity.

- Made significant progress in an outreach to the Native American Tribes and conducted an annual tribal hazmat workshop to identify and coordinate state support.

- More than \$228,000 federal funds were passed through to county and state agencies to support local planning activities and training. An additional \$75,000 was used to conduct three hazmat workshops and three regional response exercises.

- Significant progress was made in developing a public outreach program to assist the LEPCs and emergency managers to educate communities on hazardous materials issues. This outreach is designed to inform the public on emergency response and the mandates of the SARA Title III legislation and community right-to-know issues.

Year 2004 Goals

- Expand the activity and support of the LEPCs and increase the community education and outreach program.

- Continue development of Tribal Emergency Response Committees (TERCs).

Public Education

Year 2003 Accomplishments

- Gov. Gary Locke once again proclaimed April “Disaster Preparedness Month”. Distributed informational materials to state agencies, local emergency management offices, schools, hospitals, tribes, libraries, businesses and the general public. Conducted annual statewide

earthquake drill on April 3. Citizens across the state paused at 9:45 a.m. to practice the proper procedures to take when the grounds shakes. Posters and other informational materials were distributed to reinforce the “Drop, Cover and Hold” procedure.

- Mini-campaigns were distributed throughout the year highlighting seasonal hazards in Washington State. These informational materials were distributed to local emergency management jurisdictions for use with their citizens.

- During the spring months, selected school administrators throughout the state received instruction on the Incident Command System. With the assistance of The Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, provided fourteen classes to more than 225 representatives charged with first-response in the event of a serious incident.

- Received three first place national awards from the International Association of Emergency Managers for disaster preparedness materials and the disaster preparedness campaign packet.

- The Western States Seismic Policy Council also presented the program with its Overall Award of Excellence for the design and distribution of “Nisqually 6.8”, a brochure commemorating the anniversary of the 2001 Nisqually Earthquake.

Training

Year 2003 Accomplishments

- Conducted 47 training courses in emergency management studies for more than 1,700 students in 29 locations throughout the state.

- Conducted seven revised courses and revised the training plan to include FEMA’s online training service.

- The Public Information Course remained in high demand and was back-filled through next year. Its success resulted from student interaction, superb instruction, and guest speakers.



Ray Cross, standing, of EMD's Training Section, leads a group of students in an exercise and design course workshop. (EMD Photo)

- Continued to offer advanced training in Resource Management, Mass Fatalities Incident Response and Disaster Assistance to local governments. These courses provide advanced information and "how to" training for applying skills in disaster operations and to enable communities to become disaster resistant.

- More than 550 people attended the 2003 Partners in Emergency Preparedness Conference held in Bellevue. The conference offered 42 sessions in emergency management related topics to a variety of government, business, schools, and non-profit attendees. Attendees from throughout the Northwest had the opportunity to attend training sessions and exchange information to help them in disaster preparedness and recovery.

Emergency Management Council (EMC)

Year 2003 Accomplishments

In 2003, the EMC reviewed and approved recommendations presented by the three committees it oversees: Committee on Terrorism (COT), Seismic Safety Committee (SSC), and State

Emergency Response Commission (SERC). These include:

- Disbursement of more than \$5.8 million to local jurisdictions and state agencies to purchase equipment and initiate planning for programs and processes designed to improve preparedness for a terrorist event.

- Support for a proposal to develop a Washington Homeland Security Institute to conduct online training for emergency responders.

- Endorsement of the SERC's strategy plan.

- Support the submission of the applications for the State Homeland Security Grant Program Phase II and the Urban Area Security Initiative II Grant Program.

- Endorsement of a regional response system to hazardous material incidents in the state.

- Adopt a five-year action plan.

- Recommend approval of the FFY02 Equipment Allocation Strategy to the Domestic Security Executive Group and the Governor.

- Establishment of an EMC Task Force on Local Program Assessment.

- Conducted a strategy planning work-

shop for its membership in February with a goal to restructure and redefine their strategy and mission to ensure alignment with the Homeland Security environment.

Year 2004 Goals

The EMC will continue to work toward the objectives that were approved as a result of the February 2003 Strategy Planning Workshop. These include:

- Review emergency management WACs and RCWs for possible amendments.
- Submission of the 2002-2003 assessment report to the Governor.
- Assessment of local and state support for emergency management.

Homeland Security Section

The Homeland Security Section was formed on Sept. 15, 2003, to provide the focal point for negotiating, developing, vetting, and coordinating all aspects of the State's Homeland Security initiatives. Central to this effort is providing leadership and proactive management for the implementation of the mandates and requirements generated by over \$100 million in U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grants within EMD and the following agencies and organizations:

- Governor's Domestic Security Executive Group;
- Emergency Management Council's Committee on Terrorism;
- Federal and State agencies; and
- Nine Washington State Homeland Security Regions consisting of over 100 local and tribal jurisdictions

Year 2003 Accomplishments

- Developed nine fully functional Regional Homeland Security Councils to promote coordination, collaboration and interoperability of training, exercising, planning and equipping.

- Initiated a statewide Homeland Security Institute to provide on-line, distance learning courses for responders and emergency managers.

- Received \$59.3 million in homeland security grants to address the unique equipment, training, planning and exercise needs of state and local responders and applied for, but has not yet been awarded, an additional \$61.5 million in homeland security grants for the state.

- Allocated, purchased, and distributed over \$6.3 million in Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) Terrorism prevention and response equipment to local responders and agencies as part of the FY 2003 State Homeland Security Grant Program within the congressionally mandated 45 day obligation period following grant approval.

- Directed and facilitated the DHS, Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) State Homeland Security Assessment and Strategy Program statewide and culminated the process by submitting the Washington State Homeland Security Strategy prior to the Dec. 31, 2003, deadline.

- Coordinated and implemented a competitive bid process with the Washington State Department of General Administration for homeland security equipment, saving more than \$265,000 in FY 2002 equipment allocations. The savings will purchase additional homeland security equipment needed by local responders for CBRNE terrorism response statewide.

- Implemented the DHS, U.S. Department of Energy, and the Health Physics Society's Homeland Defense Equipment Reuse (HDER) Program in the state of Washington. The HDER distributed over \$145,000 in surplus radiological detection and personal protective equipment to state and local responders statewide in calendar 2003.



A disabled role player asks for help during the first test of the Washington repatriation plan Feb. 25, 2003, in an exercise at the state Criminal Justice Training Center in Burien. The plan which the state prepared at the direction of federal agencies would assist in the emergency return of overseas U.S. citizens and dependents. (EMD Photo)

Year 2004 Goals

- Support implementation of the Washington Statewide Homeland Security Strategic Plan and the development of corresponding action plans and the balanced score card.
- Continue implementation of the program requirements and funding disbursements for FFY 2002, 2003 and 2004 federal Homeland Security Grants.
- Expand and refine coordination efforts with the state's nine Regional Homeland Security Districts.
- Continue and reinforce the coordinating relationship and partnership with Governor's Domestic Security Infrastructure.